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ALSTROEMERIAS

or

Peruvian Lilies

THE increasing popularity of the Alstroemerias with the gardening public is mainly due to the ease of their cultivation, wide range of color, excellent keeping quality as a cut flower, and freedom from disease and pests.

The culture begins with the selection of a sunny, sheltered, and well drained location where they may remain undisturbed for years. It is often fatal to transplant them after they are established. Plant them in the fall 6 or 8 inches deep in a soil well enriched with humus, leafmold or fertilized compost. They seem to prefer a slightly acid soil, which, although well drained remains cool and well watered until after their blooming season during the last of June to the middle of July. The tops come up during the winter and will withstand light frost but if the weather should become severe the tubers should be protected against freezing by a mulch of straw, ferntops or other packing material.

The color range of the flowers is as near unlimited as any flower in cultivation, running through the pastel shades to creamy yellows, and from light pinks to striking reds. All flowers regardless of color have a rich golden yellow splotch in the center of each upper petal, which is penciled with a harmonizing shade of maroon. When cut and placed into a vase these flowers will last ten days to two weeks. They are excellent for corsage work.

Among the desirable characteristics of these plants is their freedom from disease and insects. Slugs alone are the outstanding pests. Occasionally aphids will become troublesome, especially if grown indoors.

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES

- A. aurantiaca*—Hardy, provided the tubers do not freeze. Two to three feet high. Foliage evergreen on a graceful stem. Flowers a deep orange. Blooming size tubers \$1.50 per dozen.
- A. lutea*—Same as the above except the flowers a clear buttercup yellow. Blooming size tubers \$1.50 per dozen.
- A. chilensis*—Hardy. Three to five feet. Flowers in pleasing shades of near white, creamy yellows, pinks and reds. Mixed colors. Blooming size tubers \$1.00 per dozen. Special colors in six inch pots, \$1.00.
- A. Ligtu*—Have three types under this name and am not certain that they are the Ligtu of Father Feuillet. I am not offering them under this name until I am certain that they are the true *A. Ligtu*.
- A. Ligtu, var. Angustifolia*—A beautiful clear pink. Not guaranteed to be the true *angustifolia* of Herbert. Single tuber \$1.00.
- A. pulchra, (tricolor)*—Hardy. 14 to 16 inches. Umbels with six to eight white flowers flushed with a pleasing shade of purple. Two upright petals with a rosy purple splotch on the upper half with a streak of golden yellow across it. Tubers, \$1.00 a dozen.



Alstroemeria Ligtu (?)

Pen sketch by Mr. J. M. Shull

- A. psittacina (pulchrella)*—The parrot. Half hardy here at Seattle. Flowers tubular. Petals very dark red at the base, shading into a bright red and changing to a vivid green at the tip ends. Dozen \$1.00.
- A. brasiliensis*—Half hardy here. Similar to above except flowers a rich, deep wine. Scarce. Dozen \$1.50.
- A. haemantha*—Hardy. Two to three feet. Similar to *A. chilensis*. Flowers a striking orange red. Leaves more ciliate. Upright sepal reflexed. Single tuber, \$1.00.
- A. pelegrina*—Lily of the Incas. Tender. Eighteen inches. Flowers open, two inches wide, white flushed with lavender. Petals shouldered and tipped with lavender. Small blooming size tubers, \$1.00 per dozen.
- A. pelegrina, alba*—Same as the above except flowers white faintly flushed with chartreuse green and a prominent golden splotch. Small tubers, \$1.00 per dozen.
- A. nemorosa*—Very tender. Flowers tubular, orange spotted with black. Stems nude, leaves clustered near the summit. Very rare. Single tuber, \$5.00.

The study of the Alstroemerias is not complete and will not be for several years. The past several years have been spent in translating the literature concerning them and much confusion still exists about the Species *A. Ligtu*. The growing of these flowers is my hobby, and it has been an interesting and absorbing avocation.

Grown by

HARRY L. STINSON

3723 S. 154th St., Seattle 88, Wash.

ALSTROMERIAS

OF

Peruvian Lilies

The increasing popularity of the Alstromerias with the gardening public is mainly due to the ease of their cultivation, wide range of color, and the fact that the quality is a true flower and freedom from disease and pests.



The culture begins with the selection of a sunny, sheltered and well drained location where they may remain undisturbed for years. It is often found to transplant them after they are established. Plant them in the fall 6 or 8 inches deep in a soil well enriched with humus, fertilized or fertilized compost. The seeds to germinate slightly and soil, which is well drained, remains cool and well watered until after their blooming season during the last of June to the middle of July. The tops come up during the winter and will withstand light frost but if the weather should become severe the tubers should be protected against freezing by a mulch of straw, ferns or other packing material.

The color range of the flowers is as near unlimited as any flower in cultivation, running through the pastel shades to creamy yellow, and from light pink to striking red. All flowers regardless of color have a rich golden yellow in the center of each upper petal, which is bordered with a narrow margin of maroon. When cut and placed into a vase these flowers will last ten days to two weeks. They are excellent for a vase of flowers.

Among the desirable characteristics of these plants is their freedom from disease and insects. Shaga alone and its outstanding pests. Occasionally aphid will become troublesome, especially if grown indoors.

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES

A. subulata—Hardy, mounded the tubers do not freeze. Two to three feet high. Foliage evergreen on a graceful stem. Flowers a deep orange. Blooming size tubers \$1.50 per dozen.

A. lutea—Dwarf in the early stages, the flowers a rich orange cup yellow. Blooming size tubers \$1.50 per dozen.

A. blanda—Hardy. Three to five feet. Flowers in pleasing shades of near white, creamy yellow, pink and red. Mixed colors. Blooming size tubers \$2.00 per dozen. Sprig colors in six inch pots, \$1.00.

A. lutea—Have the type under this name and are not certain that they are the type of Father Peckham. I am not offering them under this name until I am certain that they are the true *A. lutea*.

A. lutea var. *Angustifolia*—A beautiful clear pink. Not known to be the true suggestion of Herbert. Single tuber \$1.00.

A. pulchra (tricolor)—Hardy. 14 to 16 inches. Umbels with six to eight white flowers flushed with a pleasing shade of purple. Two upright petals with a very purple blotch on the upper half with a streak of golden yellow across it. Tubers \$1.00 a dozen.



Alstromeria lutea (L.)
For details see page 10 of 20

- A. patagonica* (Patagonia)—In the garden. Half hardy here in Seattle. Flowers in many shades of pink and red, some shading into white and some into a vivid orange at the tip and base. Double tubers \$1.00.
- A. pulchra*—Hardy. 14 to 16 inches. Umbels with six to eight white flowers flushed with a pleasing shade of purple. Two upright petals with a very purple blotch on the upper half with a streak of golden yellow across it. Tubers \$1.00 a dozen.
- A. blanda*—Hardy. Three to five feet. Flowers in pleasing shades of near white, creamy yellow, pink and red. Mixed colors. Blooming size tubers \$2.00 per dozen. Sprig colors in six inch pots, \$1.00.
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The study of the Alstromerias is not complete and will be for several years. The present volume contains a list of the species and a list of the names of the species. It is not a complete list of the species, but it is a list of the species that are known to be the true Alstromerias.

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JAN 15 1945
HARRY L. STINSON

Grown by
HARRY L. STINSON
3723 S. 124th St., Seattle 88, Wash.